(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2174.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1788.

VIENNA, *June* 21.

IT is impoſſible for the prince de Lichtenſtein to undertake any new enterpriſe till the arrival of his propoſed reinforcements. Two thirds of the preſent army are now neceſſarily employed in covering the frontiers; nor will it be eaſy for him, with all the aſſiſtance that can be ſent, to diſlodge the Turks from the many important ſituations they have obtained, particularly at Dubicza, Breſin Oſtroſay, Furſa, Kiladreſon, Todororo and Novi.

LONDON, *June* 21.

The Dutch have expreſſed a very great deſire for repoſſeſſing their ſettlement of Negapatnam, on the coaſt of Coromandel, which was captured from them during the late war; Sir James Harris, it is reported, has returned to the Hague with full and final powers on that buſineſs now under negotiation.

June 26. We are aſſured that the declaration of war between Sweden and Ruſſia has actually taken place. The king of Sweden is the offenſive party. He follows this declaration by the perſonal command of the army in Finland.

By this declaration of war, the empreſs will find herſelf much perplexed in her quarrel with the Turks, and muſt withdraw a conſiderable body of her forces from the ſouth. Her projects are ſo far thwarted in regard to offenſive meaſures againſt them, that we are aſſured the Ruſſian fleet deſtined to the Mediterranean will not ſail this year.

Our late attempts in opening the fur trade from Kamſchatka, have been very unſucceſsful. The Nutka, captain Mears, which left Bengal about two years ago upon that expedition, in company with the Otter, has returned to China in a very diſtreſſed ſtate; and of the other ſhip no accounts have been heard. The adventurers in this new ſpecies of trade muſt have ſuſtained a very conſiderable loſs; but the unfortunate fate of thoſe immediately employed is ſtill more to be lamented.

A matrimonial negotiation between the courts of London and Berlin is now on the tapis. The alliance will, as report goes, be a double one: the prince royal of Pruſſia marries one of our princeſſes; the duke of York marries a princeſs of Pruſſia.

Laſt Sunday afternoon, ſeveral very fine ſhips bound to Ruſſia, which had been ſtopped on account of their having Britiſh ſeamen on board, ſailed down the river, on their way to Peterſburgh. They all carried ſmall gun-boats on their booms, which are intended to act againſt the Turks on the frontier rivers.

An Engliſh cutter, mounting twelve ſix pounders, and lately purchaſed by the grand ſignior, for the ſum of 68,000 piaſters, ſailed at the ſame time from Deptford.

The above cutter carried out a great quantity of powder and warlike ſtores, which the Porte purchaſed of ſome Turkey merchants reſident in England.

Letters from Conſtantinople ſay, that two Spaniſh men of war arrived there on the 15th of April, with the ambaſſador, which the Porte had ſent to Spain, and conducted at the ſame time the ambaſſador of the emperor of Morocco, who carried a very valuable preſent in money from the Mooriſh monarch to the grand ſignior.

A veſſel alſo arrived the 12th from Egypt, which had not only a great quantity of proviſions on board, but alſo 350,000 piaſters in ready money from the government of Grand Cairo.

June 27. After the conqueſt of Karolia, the king of Sweden will march to beſiege Peterſburgh;—the empreſs has no force there ſufficient to withſtand his army, not having more than 20,000 men within 1000 miles of the capital. It is only five days march from Karolia.

How far theſe hoſtilities may affect the tranquillity of Europe, it is impoſſible yet to determine—The nearer war approaches this country, the more likely we are to be in the end involved in it, through our connexion with the foreign powers.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, April 22.

"Since the 10th of this month the Porte has not publiſhed any news relative to its warlike operations; the numerous and bloody rencounters which have taken place, though by no means deciſive, have been attended with very important conſequences, in many inſtances. From time to time we ſee the heads, ears and hands, of thoſe whom our divers commanders have killed, expoſed on the gates of the Seraglio, as proofs of their ſucceſs. Priſoners of war and deſerters are alſo arriving daily.

"The hoſpodar of Wallachia has lately ſent 57 refugees from the Auſtrian army, who, according to their own diſpoſition, are French, Poles, Pruſſians or Hollanders by birth. Twenty-ſeven who ſay they are natives of the firſt of theſe nations, have been reſtored to his moſt chriſtian majeſty's ambaſſador: all others have been conducted to the bagnio, as priſoners of war.

"The divan are aſſembled daily, and ſat in council the 20th of this month, from twelve at noon till twelve at midnight, in conſequence of diſpatches which had been received from the Mahometan powers in Barbary.

"Troops are arriving in multitudes from Aſia, but they are ſo badly equipped, and ſo very ill diſciplined, that no great expectations can be formed of their military atchievements.

"A body of wild Arabs alſo entered this city yeſterday, and were immediately formed into two legions of cavalry. They were all dreſſed in green, with white facings, and each of them armed with a ſabre!"

June 28. Letters received by the Thetis, dated in January laſt, ſpeak highly of the government of earl Cornwallis, who it ſeems employs every moment of his time in forwarding the real intereſts of the company, and the happineſs of the natives. Bengal has ſuffered much from dreadful inundations, occaſioned by the moſt heavy rains ever experienced. His lordſhip's late tour up the country had chiefly for its object the relief of thoſe manufacturers whoſe houſes were deſtroyed, and whoſe works were conſequently at a ſtand; to thoſe unhappy people every encouragement was held out, and every means uſed that humanity could ſuggeſt, for the reſtoration of their drooping ſpirits and finances. The letters add the pleaſing accounts, that thus encouraged, the manufacturers of Bengal were recovering all their wonted ſuperiority; and that when the Thetis ſailed, the ſeveral country powers continued to give the moſt ſincere tokens of their pacific diſpoſition to the Engliſh Eaſt-India company.

Tueſday died at his houſe in Hasley-ſtreet, the right hon. lord Say and Sele. The death of this nobleman was the conſequence of an act over which it is impoſſible that the veil of ſecrecy can be thrown. For ſome days previous to his lordſhip's death, an uncommon degree of inquietude ſeemed to incumber his ſpirits; he frequently burſt into tears, but aſſigned no ſatisfactory motive for his uneaſineſs. On the morning of his diſſolution, he ſubmitted to have his hair dreſſed; but appeared very impatient during this operation; ſoon after the ſervant quitted his preſence, he ſeized a ſword, which about four years ſince was given him by the Duc de Conſians, and ſtabbing himſelf violently in three different parts of the body, almoſt immediately expired.

July 2. Yeſterday morning goods to the amount of upwards of 140,000l. were entered at the cuſtom-houſe for Virginia and Maryland.

By private letters from Paris we learn, that the conduct of the French miniſtry is to paſs the ordeal of impeachment.

We have juſt received certain advices from Gibraltar, dated the 29th of May, which confirm the accounts reſpecting the ſeveral armaments in the above ſea. The Ruſſian fleet had abſolutely entered the Mediterranean. The Portugueſe ſquadron, which had been cruiſing in the Straits, were anchored in Gibraltar Road; and the Spaniſh armament from Cadiz, conſiſting of ſeven ſhips of the line, two frigates and a brigantine, had been alſo cruiſing ſome days in ſight of the garriſon, and then ſtood up the Mediterranean.

A Daniſh ſquadron (which is the more ſingular) alſo paſſed the rock a few days before our advices came away; and the ſquadrons of the Barbary powers, inſtead of aſſiſting the ſaid fleets, conformable to their promiſes given lately to the court of Spain (their new ally) were uniting with a view of attacking them, and ſtopping their progreſs.

In the mean time the Britiſh ſquadron, under the command of commodore Coſby, were at Leghorn in a total ſtate of inactivity, and too inconſiderable to give that conſequence to the flag of Great-Britain which it ſo juſtly merits.

Extract of a letter from Grenoble, June 7.

"The occurrences of yeſterday were truly alarming. The duke de Tonnere was in danger of loſing his life; the people aſſaulted his hotel, and having forced their way through the guard, got into it, and fired through the windows; they then endeavoured to find the duke, ſaying, his ſkull ſhould make a mitre for the prime miniſter; they broke all the doors, windows and tables, of his cabinet of natural hiſtory, &c. The whole was a frightful ſpectacle, and many were wounded; both citizens and ſoldiers. The adjutant of the royal regiment of marines had the imprudence to order them to fire on the people, and the carnage would have been dreadful, but for the coolneſs and preſſing intreaties of the firſt preſident, and the timely and wiſe proceedings of the comte de la Tour du Pin Rollier, who at length got an order for the troops to retire, and tranquillity was reſtored; but the people continue to guard the magiſtrate's carriage, to hinder their departure. There is ſtill a great fermentation; and thoſe people who cannot forgive the ſoldiers for firing on them, and killing and wounding ſome of them, endeavour to excite a diſcontent amongſt the mountaineers. Much depends on the anſwer which a courier, diſpatched to Verſailles by Mr. de Tonnere, will procure."

We hope that the melancholy circumſtance which happened ſome time ago in the neighbourhood of Iriſh-town, will be a ſtrong caution to all perſons concerned in the cares and health of children, how they treat them as to diet, a part of parental duty too frequently not fully adhered to: A child about twelve years of age, was invited to a gentleman's houſe as above alluded to, and after dinner was permitted to eat immoderately of lobſters, gooſeberry pye, &c. he went to bed at the regular hour ſeemingly well; but at night felt ſuch dreadful pangs that he threw himſelf out of bed, and lay on a quilt which in his agonies he had dragged with him, and in the morning he was diſcovered in this ſituation working for death. Every poſſible aſſiſtance was immediately procured, but in vain; for in a few minutes after the arrival of his diſconſolate parents, and a ſurgeon and apothecary, he expired.

July 4. The ſtates of Venice are at preſent not a little embarraſſed, in conſequence of the emperor inſiſting on a categorical anſwer to the following demands—1ſt. That they grant leave for 20,000 Auſtrians to paſs by way of Venetian Dalmatia; and 2dly, That they take under their protection the ſhips laden with proviſions for his majeſty's ſervice paſſing the limits of the republic, either on their way to Montenego, or elſewhere. In the mean time many thouſand Auſtrians have already paſſed thoſe territories to enter Boſnia on the ſide of Klum.

The principal motive which has cauſed the Ruſſians to change their plan of operations, is the reaſon of the Tartars in the Crimea; they aſked and obtained from the empreſs thirty-ſix thouſand ſtand of arms, under pretence of defending the country, of which they gave ſecret advice to the divan, and had ſettled to fall ſuddenly on and maſſacre the Ruſſians.

This conſpiracy was diſcovered in time; juſt when they were going to incorporate the Tartars with the Ruſſians, and the latter intended to diſarm them; but the Tartars, ſuſpecting their ſecret had tranſpired, went off with their horſes and arms to the mountains, and joined their khan.

The arming of the northern ſtates bids fair to prove an inſurmountable check to the ambitious views of the aſpiring Catharine, and may be the means of preſerving many thouſand Ruſſians, whoſe lives her inſatiable pride would have ſacrificed in the field of blood and carnage.

LANSINGBURGH, *(N. York) Auguſt* 25.

On Wedneſday the 13th inſt. the inhabitants of Half-Moon diſtrict aſſembled at Waterford, to teſtify their approbation of the ratification of the federal conſtitution by eleven ſtates. At ten o'clock the ſignal was given from a field piece, for forming a proceſſion; the people then collected, to the number of 500, on the bank of the river half a mile above the town, and formed a proceſſion in the following order;—A company of light-infantry, in complete uniform, commanded by captain Ketchum; muſic; the conſtitution, ornamented with blue ribbon, borne on the end of a flag-ſtaff, by colonel Taylor, on horſeback; the United States ſtandard, borne by Mr. Daniel Read; farmers, preceded by Moſes Kent, Eſq; Mechanics, with flags emblematical of their different occupations; merchants; officers of militia; ſtrangers; a company of artillery, with a field piece. In this order they moved through the different ſtreets until they arrived upon a plain on the weſt ſide of the town; they there halted, and, after a diſcharge of 13 guns, ſeated themſelves under a beautiful bower, erected for the purpoſe, and, at 3 o'clock, partook of a truly American feaſt: Beer, of their own brewing, was the only liquor ſuffered to be brought on the table; in this they drank eleven patriotic toaſts, each accompanied with a diſcharge from a field piece, and alſo a diſcharge of muſketry by a platoon of captain Ketchum's company.

The proceſſion was then formed again, and, after moving through the town in the ſame manner as before, returned to the bower, and kept their order until the field piece fired 14 times, at the laſt of which every voice joined in a loud huzza. The whole was conducted with the greateſt regularity; and the utmoſt harmony, decency and decorum, prevailed throughout the day.

FEMALE FEDERALISM.

On Thurſday the 14th inſtant, in imitation of the laudable example ſet them the day before by the gentlemen, the ladies of Half-Moon diſtrict, joined by a number from Lanſingburgh, aſſembled at Waterford, and to manifeſt their attachment to the federal intereſt, formed as beautiful a proceſſion as ever was beheld: they were ſixty-four in number, dreſſed with the utmoſt neatneſs and ſimplicity, without the aid of foreign gew-gaws to embelliſh their perſons, but were, like Thompſon's Lavinia, "when unadorn'd, adorn'd the moſt"—Preceded by two ladies ſupporting the conſtitution, ornamented with blue ribbon, on the end of a flag-ſtaff, they walked two by two, at a proper diſtance, and in perfect order, through the different ſtreets, while the countenances of the numerous and reſpectable beholders revealed the tranſporting joy which reigned triumphantly within their breaſts on viewing the amiable eſpouſers of the federal cauſe. They then moved to the green weſt of the town, and beneath an elegant colonnade, permitted a large number of gentlemen to partake with them of the bounties of the tea-table. While the company were thus regaling, eleven cannon were diſcharged in honour of the event they were celebrating.

Tea being over, a drum, fife and violin, gave the ſignal for a country dance, and the gentlemen handing out their partners, led down the dance in a perfect rural ſtyle. The dance ended, the ladies again formed into a proceſſion, and, in the ſame manner as before, walked through the town; and to cloſe the order of the day, moved to a houſe prepared for their reception, ſafely depoſited the conſtitution, and were again accompanied by the gentlemen in the innocent and elegant amuſement of dancing, from which the company retired at an early hour.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *Auguſt* 26.

Tueſday laſt we had the ſevereſt ſtorm of wind and rain that had been remembered for twenty years at this ſeaſon of the year. It had been cloudy and rained by ſpells for three days before, the wind ſhifting ſeveral times in that period. But on Tueſday morning it rained moderately with a light wind from the ſouth-eaſt, which about 11 o'clock ſhifted to the N. E. ſomewhat increaſed. At 12 got about N. ſtill blowing harder, and kept ſhifting weſterly and increaſing till one o'clock, when for about an hour it ſeemed to be fixed at W. and blew with ſuch violence, that the largeſt oaks in the woods could not withſtand its fury—and at which time rained ſo violently, that the creeks in this neighbourhood as well as thoſe twenty miles diſtance, were raiſed to ſuch a degree as to take away bridges; and others, being very ſtrong, the water ran over the top, and floated away the plank with which they were covered. Great numbers of fruit trees were torn up by the roots, and fences laid to the ground. Every field of corn, wherever the ſtorm had reached, was levelled to the ground. We are happy, however, to find moſt of the corn fields have ſo recovered, as to make the proſpect near as flattering as before the ſtorm.

From the great quantities of wood which is floating on the river near this place, we have reaſon to apprehend there has been more damage done to the northward of us than near this town. A great plenty of apples, pumpkins and ſquaſhes, have been ſeen driving down the river.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 27.

This is the age of extraordinary wagers.—A gentleman of Ireland has made bets with various perſons, to the amount of his eſtate and perſonal fortune, that he will, from a ſtated time, ſet out for Jeruſalem, remain there a convenient time, and return again to that kingdom; the whole to be performed in fourteen months. If he is ſucceſsful he doubles his fortune, as by agreement he receives double value for all that he has ſtaken. In favour of thoſe who have taken him up, there are riſks of ſeas, accidents by land, ſickneſs to detain him beyond his time, or perhaps death to put an end to the buſineſs.—It is certainly a very extraordinary undertaking.

Aug. 29. Friday laſt arrived at Boſton, the ſquadron of the naval armies of his moſt chriſtian majeſty under the command of the right honourable the marquis de Sennezille. The ſquadron ſailed from Cape François the 3d inſt. and conſiſts of 7 ſail, viz. the Superb of 80 guns, (the admiral ſhip,) l'Achilles of 74 guns, commanded by the chevalier Macarty de Mariegue, four frigates from 32 to 36 guns, and one 20 gun ſhip.

Their allies, the citizens of Boſton, bid the officers and crews of the above fleet, a hearty welcome to the American ſhores. Experiencing, as they very often have, the civil, polite, and gentleman-like deportment of the officers, and the good order of the ſeamen of the ſquadrons which have hitherto viſited them, and being ſtill actuated by that friendſhip which has ſo long ſubſiſted between the ſubjects and citizens of the two nations—they cannot but anticipate on this opportunity, ſuch interchanges of good offices, as muſt, while it will ſtrengthen that friendſhip and good underſtanding, and thereby give pleaſure to both parties, evince to the commander of the ſquadron, that his partiality for our port, was not ill founded.

By accounts from Copenhagen, dated May 2, we are informed, that captain Paul Jones had embarked at Elſineur, on board a ſhip for Peterſburgh, he being engaged in marine ſervice of that power.—The Imperial miniſter at Copenhagen having agreed with him for the purpoſe, and furniſhed him in the name of the empreſs with one thouſand ducats, for the expences of his voyage.

The following is a copy of the circular letter from the tradeſmen and manufacturers of the town of Boſton, to their brethren in the ſeveral ſea-ports in the union.

Boſton, *Auguſt* 20, 1788.

GENTLEMEN,

We being appointed by the aſſociation of tradeſmen and manufacturers of the town of Boſton, to write to our brethren throughout the ſeveral ſtates, do now addreſs you on the very important and intereſting ſubject of our own manufactures.

The late ſyſtem of commerce purſued ſince the peace, of importing ſuch articles as can be manufactured among ourſelves, tends to diſcourage the whole body of tradeſmen and manufacturers of theſe ſtates, who depend for the ſupport of themſelves and families on their various occupations; and this practice, unleſs ſpeedily check'd by the prudent exertions of thoſe who are more particularly intereſted, muſt eventually prove ruinous to every mechanical branch in America.

Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, and finding the evil daily increaſing—the tradeſmen and manufacturers of the town of Boſton, awakened by a ſenſe of the danger which threatened them, aſſembled to deliberate on meaſures to relieve themſelves from the deſtructive tendency of ſuch importations.

An aſſociation was accordingly formed, conſiſting of a repreſentative from each branch; and in this body the whole manufacturing intereſt of this town becomes an object of general attention.

The firſt meaſure adopted by this aſſociation was to paſs reſolves reſpecting the importation of certain articles from Europe by our own merchants, and numbers of Britiſh agents reſiding among us; but knowing that nothing could be effected to any radical purpoſe, unleſs we had the authority of the laws, we petitioned the legiſlature of this ſtate, praying that duties might be laid on the ſeveral articles enumerated in our petition. In conſequence of which application, our legiſlature complied, in a great meaſure, with our requeſt, by enacting laws for the encouragement of induſtry and for the promoting of our own manufacturers.

However, as we are ſenſible that our preſent ſituation requires an extenſive co-operation to complete the purpoſes we wiſh, we take this method to bring forward a confederated exertion, and doubt not from an union of ſentiment the moſt permanent benefits may ariſe. We therefore apply to you, gentlemen, to lend us your aſſiſtance, and, like a band of brothers, whoſe intereſts are connected, we beg you to join in ſuch meaſures to advance the general good, as your prudence ſhall ſuggeſt, and your wiſdom dictate.

We would with ſubmiſſion, recommend an aſſociation of your tradeſmen and manufacturers formed upon the moſt extenſive baſis, and ſupported upon the moſt liberal principles; we may then hope the manufactures of this country will flouriſh, when each man becomes intereſted not only in his own branch, but in thoſe of his brethren; encouraged by ſuch extenſive patronage, each individual will be animated to purſue his buſineſs with alacrity, knowing that he acts in concert with thoſe on whoſe friendſhip he can with confidence rely.

An aſſociation being eſtabliſhed in your ſtate we ſhall be ever happy to correſpond with; and we flatter ourſelves from this ſocial intercourſe, a general harmony will prevail throughout the whole manufacturing intereſt of this country.

As we hope to experience the good effects of the late acts of our general court, we ſhould recommend a petition for a ſimilar purpoſe to your legiſlature; and from the known diſpoſition of your ſtate to promote the welfare of America, we doubt not ſome plan will be deviſed by your general aſſembly to prevent the importation of ſuch ſpecies of articles as are commonly manufactured in America.

We need not urge the neceſſity of ſome meaſures being immediately taken by the whole confederacy. The embarraſſment of our navigation; the large debts contracted in Britain; and the remittances of our currency, all ſerve to put every real friend to his country upon ſerious attention; and if any mode can be adopted to remedy theſe evils, we are convinced no American will be backward in the cauſe, but will join heart and hand to promote the deſirable purpoſes.

The means we propoſe, we conceive, are calculated to put each ſtate upon deliberating on a ſubject highly important to the manufacturing intereſt; and we cannot but hope that ſome laſting benefits will accrue from the united voice of the tradeſmen and manufacturers of America.

The ſtates are ſo extenſive in their boundaries, ſo various in their climate, and ſo connected in their national intereſt, that if a plan could be adopted throughout the confederation for the exchange of the produce and manufactures of each ſtate, we conceive it would ſerve to cement a general union, and prove a means to promote the intereſt of the whole.

The northern ſtates might furniſh many articles of manufactures which are now imported from Europe; and in return might receive thoſe ſupplies peculiar to the growth and climate of the ſouthern.

An aſſociation formed throughout the ſtates upon ſo liberal a plan, would eſtabliſh many extenſive branches of manufactures; and if proſecuted with ſpirit, would put this country above the humiliating ſtate of laviſhing her ſtores of wealth to promote the manufactures of Europe.

We wiſh you to communicate this letter to ſuch towns of your ſtate as you ſhall think proper.

We are, gentlemen,
With every ſentiment of reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervants,

JOHN GRAY,
GIBBINS SHARP,
BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
SAMSON BELCHER,
WILLIAM HAWES,
JOSHUA WITHELL,

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 16.

"A letter from a merchant at Liverpool to his friend in this city, mentions, that the Swallow, a fine veſſel of 400 tuns, commanded by captain Dorat, with a crew of ſeventy men, was unfortunately ſurpriſed by a large number of the natives who boarded her in the night of the 16th of March laſt, as ſhe lay at anchor in the river Bonny, on the weſtward coaſt of Africa. The brave crew, a mixture of Engliſh, Scotch and Iriſh, made a deſperate reſiſtance, and getting a few ſwivels on the quarter deck, poured them ſo well at the invaders that numbers of them fell on all ſides, and the remainder, finding the crew ſo reſolute, jumped, like water dogs, into the river, few or none taking time to get into the boats.

"The veſſel, thus freed from the worſt of dangers, continued firing her ſwivels and ſmall arms at the wretched fugitives for near half an hour, and it is thought that many muſt have been maimed, or ſent to the bottom, the diſtance from ſhore being above a mile. On the part of the Swallow ſeven were wounded with iron falchions, ſpikes and ſmall ſtones, with which the negroes muſkets were charged. The captain received ſeveral ſhot in his cloaths, but without any other accident. The veſſel engaged a large body of ſlaves on a different part of the coaſt, and is ſuppoſed to have ſailed for the Weſt-Indies about the beginning of May."

NEWBERN, *(N. C.) July* 30.

Accounts from Ocracock Bar mention, that that dangerous place was laſt week viſited by a furious gale of wind, and that 20 veſſels were loſt. The particulars of this diſaſtrous event, except the following diſtreſsful circumſtance, have not yet reached us.

Mrs. and Dr. Barker, of Bath, had taken paſſage on board of a veſſel of New England, intending a viſit to their relations there. They had with them a young babe, the only fruit of their connubial amours, who, in the dreadful hour of impending danger, ſlept quietly in its parents cabin, until the doctor, fearing that it might be impoſſible to ſave it, ſhould the veſſel founder, or be caſt on ſhore, deſired his wife to bring it up—ſhe did—but ſcarce had ſhe been a few minutes on deck, holding the lovely child in her lap, than the waves, raging over the veſſel, ſnatched away the dear babe from her arms, and wafted it "to thoſe countries from whoſe bourne no traveller returneth."

PETERSBURG, *Auguſt* 14.

Extract of a letter, dated Fort Chiſel, July 14.

"A moſt violent war has juſt broke out between the people of Holſtein and the Cherokee and the Chichamawgeo Indians. It is ſaid that the whites at different times this ſpring and ſummer, have loſt about 60 perſons, and the Indians have loſt 90; amongſt which are the Fool Warrior, Old Taſſel and Old Abraham, the Hanging Maw's brother, who is principal chief of thoſe nations; and the following towns, on the Teneſee, are evacuated, and ſeveral of them were in flames before the Indians left them: Highwaſee, Chilhowa, Citico, Chota, Big Tallica, Big Iſland, Coyetch. Hoſtilities appear to be carried on by both parties with all the malice, horror and implacable hatred imaginable; ſo God only knows where it will ſtop."

WINCHESTER, *Auguſt* 27.

Weſtern intelligence, as late as Auguſt 15, inform, that a party of 40 men, under the command of major Thomas Stuart, having unguardedly croſſed the Teneſee, at the Chota Ford, was, on reaching the further bank, attacked by a large body of Indians, ſuppoſed to be between one and two hundred. Our people fired ſeveral times, but being overpowered by numbers, they endeavoured to retreat back acroſs the river; the Indians, by this time, had got in the rear, and ſuch as eſcaped had to ride through a heavy fire, in the river and on the hither bank. Our loſs is great, upwards of twenty yet miſſing, and ſeveral wounded; among the killed is young Kirk, he who was ſo active againſt the Indians ſince the commencement of the preſent diſturbances.

Governor Sevier has regained his influence in a great degree, and has lately put himſelf at the head of federaliſts, and menaces the ſtate of North-Carolina, for putting themſelves out of the union, by rejecting the new conſtitution.

Colonel Anthony Bledſoe was lately killed on Cumberland river, by a ſmall party of marauding Indians.

ALEXANDRIA, *September* 4.

By captain Boyſon, who left Madeira the fifth of July laſt, we are informed that the diſpute between England and the emperor of Morocco was amicably ſettled.——This intelligence was brought to Madeira by a Britiſh frigate, which arrived from Mogadore, a few days before captain Boyſon ſailed.

ANNAPOLIS, September 11.

Directions for recovering persons, who are supposed to be dead, from drowning.

1st. As soon as the body is taken out of the water, it muſt be conveyed, with care and tenderneſs, to a houſe, or any other place, where it can be laid dry and warm, avoiding the uſual deſtructive methods of hanging it by the heels, rolling it on a barrel, or placing it acroſs a log on its belly.

2dly. The cloaths muſt be immediately ſtripped off, and the body wrapped up in blankets, well warmed. It ſhould be laid on its back, with the head a little raiſed. If the weather be cold, it ſhould be placed near a fire; but if the weather ſhould be warm, it will be ſufficient to place it between two blankets, well heated; taking care to prevent the room from being crouded with any perſons who are not neceſſarily employed about the body.

3dly. As ſoon as it can poſſibly be done, a bellows ſhould be applied to one noſtril, while the other noſtril and the mouth are kept cloſed, and the lower end of the prominent part of the wind-pipe (or that part which is called by anatomiſts, *Pomum Adami*) is preſſed backward. The bellows is to be worked in this ſituation: and when the breaſt is ſwelled by it, the bellows ſhould ſtop, and an aſſiſtant ſhould preſs the belly upwards, to force the air out. The bellows ſhould then be applied as before, and the belly ſhould again be preſſed upwards; and this proceſs ſhould be repeated from twenty to thirty times in a minute, ſo as to imitate natural breathing as nearly as poſſible. Some volatile ſpirits, heated, ſhould be held under the valve of the bellows, while it works. If a bellows cannot be procured, ſome perſon ſhould blow into one of the noſtrils, through a pipe or quill, while the other noſtril and mouth are cloſed as before; or if a pipe or quill be not at hand, he ſhould blow into the mouth, while both noſtrils are cloſed; but whenever a bellows can be procured, it ſhould be preferred, as air forced in by this means, will be much more ſerviceable than air which has been already breathed.

4thly. At the ſame time, the whole body ſhould be rubbed with the hand, or with hot woollen clothes. The rubbing ſhould be moderate, but continued with induſtry a long time, and particularly about the breaſt.

5thly. During this time, a large quantity of aſhes, or ſalt, or ſand, ſhould be heated; and as ſoon as it is milk-warm, the body ſhould be placed in it; the blowing and rubbing are then to be continued as before; and when the aſhes, ſalt or ſand, are cooled, ſome warmer muſt be added, ſo that the whole may be kept milk-warm.

Theſe methods ſhould be continued three or four hours, as in ſeveral inſtances they have proved ſucceſsful, although no ſigns of life appeared until that time. When the patient is able to ſwallow, he ſhould take ſome wine, or rum and water; bleeding or purging ought not to be uſed, without conſulting a phyſician, who ſhould be called in as ſoon as poſſible.

" Died on Thurſday the 31ſt of July, Mrs. ELIZABETH JONES, the agreeable companion of Charles Jones, Eſq; of Montgomery county, a lady of exemplary piety, and diſtinguiſhed for her conjugal, maternal and neighbourly affection; her loſs in general is lamented by a numerous crowd of her acquaintance.

" Be bleſſ'd her ſoul! Her mem'ry we adore,
" Her parting from us we ſhall e'er deplore."

Anne-Arundel county, September 9, 1788.

MUCH WANTED,

IN the neighbourhood near London-town, a SCHOOL-MASTER that is well acquainted with the proper method of teaching children to read, write and cypher. Any perſon in want of ſuch employment may be informed who to apply to by waiting on the Printer.

N. B. No one need to apply unleſs he can come well recommended for his ſobriety and cloſe attention to his pupils. 1X Mich. Gaſtaway

Annapolis, September 5, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs her friends, that ſhe has removed from Mr. Hyde's new building, near the church, to Mr. Quynn's new houſe, oppoſite the theatre, where ſhe continues to keep a boarding-houſe, and takes in boarders by the year or day. This houſe is well ſituated, and very convenient for genteel entertainment. 1 FRANCES BRICE.

Anne-Arundel county, September 5, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Davidg, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who may have any claims againſt the ſame are deſired to bring them in, legally proved, on or before the firſt day of October next, that they may be ſettled, by 1 JOSHUA YATES, acting executor.

September 10, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the juſtices of Dorcheſter county intend to preſer a petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to make the road which leads from Talbot-town to Akers's ferry a public road. 10 15

September 1, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers mean to petition the next general aſſembly to make good a title to one thouſand acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, given by the ſtate of Maryland to their reſpective wives.

1 THOMAS H. HANSON,
HORATIO BELT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly, for the removal of Piles warehouſe, on Piles creek, in Charles county, from where it now ſtands to Wood Land point, on ſaid creek. Application will alſo be made to the next general aſſembly, by the ſufferers, to be reimburſed their loſs on eighty-two hogſheads of tobacco, damaged in ſaid Piles warehouſe by the freſh and tide on the 24th of July laſt.

Notice is likewiſe hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly, for the removal of Cedar Point warehouſe, in Charles county, from where it now ſtands to a place of ſafety. Application will alſo be made to the next general aſſembly, by the ſufferers, to be reimburſed their loſs on eighty hogſheads, or more, of tobacco damaged in the ſaid Cedar Point warehouſe, and waſhed out of the ſame by the tide on the 24th day of July laſt. Jo. Gunnon

September 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtry of Saint Peter's parish, in Talbot county, intend to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to confirm the title of three acres of land, whereon the church ſtands, to the ſaid veſtry and their ſucceſſors for ever.

10 JW Dawſ JOSEPH MARTIN, Regiſter.

September 9, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly after this notice has been publiſhed eight weeks, to paſs a law in order to remedy a defect in a deed of conveyance from Elizabeth Malley to Barton Brawner, Henry Brawner and William Brawner.

JOHN CORNISH BRAWNER,
ſon and heir at law to Henry Brawner.

Calvert county, September 2, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber, being appointed by the honourable chancellor of Maryland, truſtee for Baſil Williamſon, of Calvert county, an inſolvent debtor, requeſts all perſons indebted to the ſaid Baſil Williamſon to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims are deſired to exhibit them, legally authenticated, on Monday the 22d of September, or otherwiſe they cannot be entitled to a dividend. I ſhall attend at Lower-Marlborough on that day for that purpoſe. 1 WILLIAM LYLES.

Auguſt 12, 1788.

To be ſold, by public ſale, by the ſubſcribers, on Saturday, the 20th of September next (if fair) if not, on Monday the 22d,

PART of a tract of land known by the name of Jerico, now in the poſſeſſion of Jacob Waters, containing one hundred and ninety-two acres; this land lies in Prince-George's county, about five miles from Snowden's iron-works, and twelve from Queen-Anne, adjoining William Water's mills; there are two ſettlements; the improvement on one is a dwelling houſe twenty by ſixteen; on the other are three ſmall houſes, with a good apple orchard, and other fruit-trees; there is on this land about thirty acres of meadow very eaſy to be cleared; alſo about fifty acres of pacoſion, filled with the beſt of timber, and a ſufficiency of upland timber to ſupport the plantation.

There will be three different payments, one on the firſt day of November next, which is to contain one third part of the purchaſe money, ſecond payment in September, 1789, and the third payment in September, 1790. Bonds with intereſt on approved ſecurity will alſo be accepted.

JACOB WATERS,
THOMAS WOODWARD,
JOSEPH OWEN,
2 ZACHARIAH MILLS,
CHARITY WATERS,
RICHARD DONALDSON.

N. B. All thoſe to whom the eſtate of Samuel Waters, deceaſed, may be indebted, are deſired to ſend in their accounts againſt the day of ſale. w3

THERE is at the plantation of John Burgoo, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, ſuppoſed to be twelve years old, has no perceivable brand, and is a little hip ſhotten. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 9X w3

Cæcil, Auguſt 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs an act to aid certain defects in the conveyance of the northernmoſt moiety of a tract of land in Cæcil county, called Morris's Neck.

2 WILLIAM M. TENNENT,
FRANCIS BAKER.

To be ſold at public ſale, if not ſold at private ſale, on the 27th September next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A PLANTATION very beautifully ſituated on the mouth of the ſouth ſide of Magothy river, by patent containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or leſs, whereon is a good dwelling houſe, with a ſtack of chimnies, kitchen, corn-houſe and other convenient out-houſes, a very good apple orchard. The ſoil is good, and well adapted to Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats or tobacco—Poſſeſſion will be given after the 5th of November next.

7w 6 JOHN MERRIKEN.

Prince-George's county, Auguſt 18, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the ſubſcribers to the next Prince-George's county court, for a commiſſion to aſcertain and eſtabliſh the boundaries and mark the lines of a tract of land called the Weſt End of Edelen's Hogpen Enlarged, in the county aforeſaid, agreeable to a late act of aſſembly. 4w

3 HENRY E. DYER,
GEORGE DYER.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, for ready caſh, on the 18th of September next,

TWO parcels or tracts of land, called Marſtland and Birkhead, containing three hundred and forty-five acres, more or leſs, late the property of Mr. George Gray, lying and being in Calvert county, and about five miles from the court-houſe, to ſatisfy a debt due from Mr. George Gray to James Gordon, Henry Riddle, John Campbell, ſenior, John Campbell, junior, Alexander Low and William Ingram.

W. ALLEIN, ſheriff of
Calvert county.

Auguſt 26, 1788. 2X

Annapolis, September 4, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber has a few LOTS, fronting on Conduit-ſtreet, to LEASE, oppoſite the new and elegant building of Mr. George Mann. The terms may be known on application to Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, or

2 JAMES CARROLL.

Anne-Arundel county, September 3, 1788.

Wanted Immediately,

A MAN, in the capacity of an overſeer, with or without a family is immaterial; if he can come well recommended from his laſt employer, and underſtands farming and planting, good encouragement will be given, by THOMAS RUTLAND.

N. B. Sundry tenements to be let, in and near Annapolis, and poſſeſſion given immediately, on very reaſonable terms, by 2 4w T. R.

September 2, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtry of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter pariſh, intend to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland for a law to empower them to apply the rents ariſing from the glebes of the ſaid pariſh towards payment of a debt due from the ſaid pariſh to the reverend William Hanna, late of the ſaid pariſh, deceaſed.

Signed, per order,
1w 2 BENJAMIN FISH, Regiſter.

Anne-Arundel county, September 4, 1788.

BROKE gaol and made their eſcape, on Sunday night laſt, the following perſons, to wit:

REUBEN MOORE, committed for horſe ſtealing; negro JEM, who ſays he is the property of Mr. Hodge, of Prince-George's county, committed as a runaway; negro JERRY, the ſlave of Mrs. Mary Heſſelius, (he was under ſentence of death) a ſtout young fellow, about twenty-two years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, his cloathing unknown. Whoever takes up the ſaid Jerry, and delivers him at Annapolis gaol, ſhall receive twenty dollars reward.

2X DAVID STEWART, ſheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

Notice to Subſcribers.

THE Laws of Maryland, from 1763 to 1784, directed to be printed by the general aſſembly, under the direction of Alexander Contee Hanſon, Eſquire, have been lodged in the different counties, for the ſubſcribers, a conſiderable time, of which due information has been given.—I am, therefore, under the neceſſity of informing thoſe who have not yet taken their books, that unleſs they apply for them in one month from this date, warrants will be iſſued againſt them, without reſpect, to compel a compliance with their contracts, the binding force of which has been tried before a magiſtrate, and after a full hearing, and impartial conſideration, judgment has been given in my favour. 4 FREDERICK GREEN.

Auguſt 21, 1788.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of SIXTY GUINEAS, will be run for, over the courſe near Annapolis, on Thurſday, the 30th day of October next, agreeable to the rules eſtabliſhed by the ſaid club, with this alteration only, that any perſon, not a member of the club, may ſtart his horſe, mare or gelding, for the purſe, on paying one ſhilling in the pound entrance, and be entitled to the purſe ſhould his horſe win.

Thoſe members of the club, who have not paid up their ſubſcriptions fully, are requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to Mr. George Mann, at any time before the race, who is empowered to receive the ſame.

The members of the club are requeſted to meet at Mr. George Mann's, at 9 o'clock the morning of the race. 4

Auguſt 15, 1788.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 15th day of September next, agreeable to a deed given by George Snell, of Montgomery county, to the ſubſcriber, in conſequence of being ſecurity for ſaid Snell to Uſher and Donaldſon, in Baltimore-town,

THREE hundred and eighteen acres of LAND, the title in which is only for ſaid Snell's life; will likewiſe, on the ſame day, be ſold, on the premiſes, thirteen ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women and children. The whole of the above property to be ſold for caſh only. 3X w3 JOHN BURGESS, ſen.

Charles county, Auguſt 16, 1788.

NOTICE.

BEING very deſirous to pay the debts and ſettle the eſtate of the late Thomas Stone, Eſq; we give notice, that we ſhall proceed, by legal means, to compel payment of the debts due to the ſaid eſtate. tf

3X M. J. STONE, } Executors of the will of
G. R. BOWIN, } T. Stone, Eſq; deceaſed.

By his Excellency
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Esquire,
Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have been well informed that John Calahan, late of Queen Anne's county, was, on the fixth of this inſtant, Auguſt, murdered—And whereas I have good reaſon to believe the above murder was committed by a certain Edward Aldridge, alias Leg, who made his eſcape from Queen-Anne's county gaol a few days before the murder was perpetrated, and was lurking in the neighbourhood until the night of Calahan's deceaſe; he then ſtole a ſmall bay horſe and departed. He was committed to the ſaid gaol on ſuſpicion of having releaſed George Robinſon and John Davenport, from Talbot county gaol, ſome time laſt ſpring. The ſaid Aldridge was frequently heard to threaten the life of Calahan, if ever he got out of gaol, for his activity in having him apprehended. The ſaid Aldridge is a dark mulatto, between thirty and forty years of age, near ſix feet high, well ſet, ſtrong and active; he has a buſhy head, and a remarkable ſcar on his thigh, occaſioned by a burn.—For bringing to juſtice therefore, the perpetrator or perpetrators of this villainy, I have thought proper to publiſh this my proclamation, hereby offering a reward of thirty-ſeven pounds ten ſhillings current money of Maryland, for apprehending and ſecuring the ſaid Edward Aldridge, alias Leg, or any perſon or perſons who, in anywiſe, aſſiſted in the commiſſion of the ſaid crime, to be paid on conviction.

Given at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this twenty-third day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

W. SMALLWOOD.

By his excellency's command,
T. Johnson, jun Secretary.

3 GOD SAVE THE STATE.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, *May* 8th, 1788.

On a report of the board of treaſury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington,

RESOLVED, That Congreſs proceed to the election of two commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the commiſſioners of accounts for the quarter-maſter's, commiſſioners, hoſpital, marine and cloathing departments, with the approbation of the board of treaſury, commence ſuits in behalf of the United States, againſt all perſons in any of the ſaid departments who ſtand chargeable with public monies, and whoſe accounts ſhall not be lodged with the proper commiſſioners within four months, computed from the preſent date, and that this order be publiſhed in the ſeveral ſtates for the period above mentioned.

Reſolved, That the ſaid commiſſioners be directed to continue their unremitted attention to the final adjuſtment of all accounts which have ariſen in the ſaid departments, and to the recovery of all ſums for which ſuits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commiſſion they depoſit with the regiſter of the treaſury all the books and papers of their reſpective offices, together with a general abſtract of the ſums due from individuals, in order that immediate meaſures may be adopted for the recovery of the ſame.

Congreſs proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken,——

M. Jonathan Burrall was elected a commiſſioner for ſettling the accounts of the quarter-maſter's and commiſſaries department, and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commiſſioner for ſettling the accounts of the hoſpital, marine, and cloathing departments.

15 CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, abouth ſix feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blackſmith, and is alſo a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he ſpeaks it is in a loud voice and very earneſt; he has a ſcar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his poſſeſſion a written permiſſion, ſigned by Walter Pye, his former maſter, to hire himſelf wherever he choſe, and with this and a forged paſs it is likely he will endeavour to make his eſcape; he was ſeen at Annapolis during the laſt races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid negro Bob, ſo that we get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Eſq; of Annapolis, or the ſubſcribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are warned not to take him on board their veſſels. 35

SUNDRY inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince-George's counties, propoſe petitioning the next general aſſembly for the formation of a new county, from parts of ſaid counties which are remote from the courts thereof. w 8 8X

August 22, 1788.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 20th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE tract of land, belonging to Francis Lewis Taney, being in St. Mary's county, on the weſtern ſhore of Patuxent river, together with another tract adjoining, (alſo ſome negroes,) the whole contains between nine hundred and a thouſand acres, and is part of Delabrooke Manor, except about ninety acres of the Reſerve; there is on the ſaid land, a good dwelling houſe, barn, and ſeveral other convenient houſes, ſituated on the river, and certainly is equal to any for fiſhing and water-fowling; it is fertile, well timbered and produces remarkably kind; near half the land is in woods, and abounds in good water and fruit trees of excellent ſorts, beſides apple and peach orchards; this ſeat would afford many good meadows with very little expence and trouble; the whole is in good repair, and rented for the next year enſuing.—Such as are inclined to purchaſe may obſerve, that one fourth of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the day of ſale, and the balance thereof on bond with approved ſecurity, payable in three payments, one third on the twentieth day of November, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine, one third that day twelve months, and the balance on the twentieth of November, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-one. Whoever purchaſes the ſaid land ſhall have immediate poſſeſſion given, with the advantages and profits ariſing from the next year's rent. The ſale will begin at one o'clock. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe by private contract may apply to

2 RAPHAEL TANEY, attorney for Francis Lewis Taney.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed by the honourable the chancellor of the ſtate of Maryland truſtee in behalf of the creditors of Alexander Ogg, of Calvert county, once more requeſts all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Ogg on bond, note or otherwiſe, to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid Ogg, are deſired to produce the ſame properly atteſted, on or before the fourteenth day of October next. On ſaid day will be ſold, at public ſale, at Hunting town, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and continue from day to day until all is ſold, the real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Ogg, conſiſting of one lot, and the valuable improvements thereon, where the ſaid Ogg now reſides, which is an excellent ſtand for either the merchant or tavern keeper, having a well finiſhed dwelling houſe, 28 feet by 20, two rooms above and two below, with a cellar under the whole, lately walled in, likewiſe a kitchen joining the dwelling houſe, and ſeveral out houſes; alſo a compleat ſtore houſe joining the dwellinghouſe, the ſame dimenſions as the dwelling houſe, with a good ſtore room and compting room, and two rooms above; alſo one other lot, nearly adjoining, with a framed ſtable thereon, ſufficient for twelve horſes; likewiſe ſix acres meadow ground, horſes, cattle, houſehold and kitchen furniture, one negro man, and one negro woman, &c. The above property is to be ſold upon the following terms, to wit: one half of the purchaſe money, with legal intereſt thereon, to be paid in one year from the day of ſale, and the other half of the purchaſe money, with legal intereſt thereon, to be paid in two years from the day of ſale. Bonds, with good ſecurity, muſt be given by the purchaſers. The real property will be conveyed to the purchaſers upon full payment of the purchaſe money, and intereſt.

6w August 22, 1788. 2 JOHN WOOLF, Truſtee.

Annapolis, April 29, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements, in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all thoſe who have accounts with them for the ſame, whoſe receipt ſhall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; thoſe who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a perſon at their late ſtore on the Dock, or at the treaſury office, ready to receive.

16 THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.

Auguſt 5, 1788.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, negro WILLIAM ALLWELL, alias JEM, a luſty young fellow, ſays he is a free man, and that he ſerved his time, part with colonel Thuſton, and the other part with his ſon Robert Thuſton of Glouceſter county, in Virginia. His owner or owners, if any, are deſired to take him away in two months from the date hereof, or he will be ſold for his fees.

6 DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

July 21, 1788.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of DAVY, and ſays he belongs to Leonard Carty, in Virginia, about 20 years old, dark complexion, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, has a ſmall piece cut out of the under part of his right ear, and the marks of ſevere whipping on his back; has on an oſnabrigs ſhirt and crocus trouſers. His owner is deſired to take him and pay charges, to

tf 6 W. ALLEIN, Sheriff of Calvert county.

Wants employment,

A YOUNG man who has been regularly bred to the mercantile buſineſs, is a good accomptant, writes a fair hand, and can be well recommended. Apply to John Gwinn, Eſq; Annapolis, or to Meſſrs. Nich. and Val. Peers, merchants, Port-Tobacco.

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May 3, 1788.

Purſuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of the ſtate of Virginia, obtained for the ſale of the eſtate of John Semple, deceaſed, for the payment of his debts, will be ſold upon the premiſes, on Monday, the 8th of September next,

ONE tract of land, in Prince-William county, containing about twenty-two acres, on which is erected a forge, grift and ſaw-mill, commonly known by the name of the Occoquan Works.—This ſeat is equal to any in the ſtate for water-works, as it ſtands on navigable water and is ſupplied by a large and conſtant ſtream.

Alſo will be ſold at the above works, on the ſame day, one other tract of land, ſituate on Occoquan river in ſaid county, called Peyton's Land.—Alſo another tract of land, ſituate on ſaid river, near the above lands, and in the county of Prince-William, containing 1500 acres; and at the ſame time and place will be ſold, ſundry negroes and utenſils, appertaining to the ſaid works.

Alſo will be ſold, at the above place and on the ſame day, a tract of land, laying in Fairfax county, ſituate on the river Occoquan, and near the above works, containing 3600 acres.

And on Friday, the 12th of September next, will be ſold on the premiſes, one tract of land, ſituate on the Great-Falls of Patowmack, in Loudon county, containing 601 acres, with liberty of cutting wood on about 12000 acres adjoining thereto, belonging to Bryan Fairfax, Eſq; alſo two other tracts of land, near to the Great-Falls and in the county of Loudon, one containing 500 acres, and the other 394 acres, will be ſold at the ſame time and place.

Alſo will be ſold at Leeſburg, on Monday the 15th of September next, being the firſt day of Loudon court, one tract of land, called Read's Land, ſituate in Loudon county, containing 200 acres.—Alſo all the land and ore banks, purchaſed by John Semple of Thomas and Samuel Aubry, ſituate on Patowmack river and on Catoctin mountain; and alſo the right to a ſmall part within the ſaid Aubry's land, purchaſed by ſaid Semple from lord Tankerville.

And on Friday the 19th of September next, will be ſold at Keeptriſte furnace, one tract of land, ſituate in Berkeley county, on the head of the Shenandoah Falls, called Friend's Ore-Bank, containing about 100 acres. —Alſo one other tract of land, on the river Patowmack, near the above, containing about 2800 acres, whereon is erected a furnace called Keeptriſte.—Likewiſe a tract of land on the ſame river, lying in Berkeley county, containing about 400 acres.——The above lands will be ſold in tracts, or divided to ſuit the purchaſer better where they are large.

The purchaſer or purchaſers of the Occoquan works, and the lands contiguous thereto, and the ſlaves, will be allowed credit, upon giving bond on intereſt, with approved ſecurity, to pay one fourth of the purchaſe money in one year, one other fourth in two years, another fourth in three years, and the remaining fourth part in four years.—The purchaſers of the other lands will have one year's credit for one half of the purchaſe money, and two years for the other half, on giving bond on intereſt with approved ſecurity.——We agree to advertiſe and make ſale of the above lands and property, at the times and places mentioned, as commiſſioners appointed by the high court of chancery.

17 JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL.

N. B. Should any of the days appointed for the ſale of the above lands prove wet, the ſale will commence on the next fair day.

The ſale at Leeſburg is mentioned in the above advertiſement to be on the 15th of September next, being Loudon court day; the court day happens on the 8th of September, the ſale, however, is to be on the 15th. For the lands advertiſed to be ſold on Friday the 19th of September next, at Keeptriſte, the ſame times of payment will be allowed as is mentioned in the ſaid advertiſement for the Occoquan works and the lands contiguous thereto. 5

Charles county, Auguſt 1, 1788.

WHEREAS ſome malicious and evil diſpoſed perſons have maliciouſly, ſcandalouſly and diabolically, to the great prejudice of me, the ſubſcriber, propagated ſundry falſehoods reſpecting my conduct as collector of the taxes, particularly, that my being in arrears to the ſtate was cauſed by my converting the public money to my own uſe, in making large purchaſes, and improving the ſame, in the town of Dumfries, in Virginia. In contradiction whereof, I refer the candid reader to the following certificate, under the hand and ſeal of the clerk of the court where it is ſaid the purchaſe was made; the original of which I have in my poſſeſſion, for the inſpection of thoſe who may chooſe to ſee it, and in the following words, to wit:

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA,
Prince William county, ſ.

I Robert Graham, clerk of the court of ſaid county, do hereby certify, that Charles Mankin has no conveyance for any lands, lots, or other eſtate, recorded in this county within ten years paſt. In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand, and affixed the ſeal of the ſaid county, this twenty-eighth day of July, in the thirteenth year of the commonwealth, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

Bluſh, when this you ſee, of thoſe aſſertions, thou falſe inſinuators, if not loſt to all ſenſibility of humanity. Lay your hand on your heart, and conſider the cruelty of the diabolical ſcheme you have taken, to run in and blaſt the reputation of him, who calls God to witneſs, never inclined to injure you.

CHARLES MANKIN.

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